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The People's Korea

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Celebrated Works of President KIM IL SUNG Published Abroad

Immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have been widely published in pamphlet form and carried in foreign publications, according to reports.

"The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times" was published in pamphlet form on March 19 by **the Togolese "Edi Togo" Publishing House.**

"Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country" was brought out in pamphlet form by **the Togolese "Edi Togo" Publishing House** on March 31 and **"New Times Corporation" Publishing House of Ghana** on March 15.

"Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists" was published in pamphlet form by **the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association** and **the Lebanese Publishing House "Dartalia."**

The Nepal-Korea Friendship Association published in pamphlet form "On the Juche Idea and the Question of Korea's Reunification" and "On the Socialist Rural Question."

The Lebanese Publishing House "Dartalia" brought out in pamphlet form "Let Us Further Promote the Building of Socialism by Vigorously Carrying Out the Three Revolution" (March 3, 1975).

The Nepalese "Smarit" Publishing House brought out in pamphlet form the New Year address for 1976 and "Talk with the Panamanian Journalist Delegation."

"For the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country" and "Duties of Literature and Arts in Our Revolution" were put out in Hindi and Urdu respectively by **the "Mosaic" Publishing House** and **"New Publishing House" of India.**

The full text of "The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times" was carried by **the Palestinian journal "Nidal Al Shaab," the Lebanese paper "Al Sark," the Indian papers "Indian Express"** and **"Anand Bazar Patrika," the Egyptian paper "Al Akhbar," the Panamanian paper "Critica," the Swiss paper "Tribune de Geneve"** and **the Pakistani paper "Daily Aptab."**

"Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" was reported by **the Nepalese paper "Bhasha Partika," the Sierra Leonean paper "Sunday Flash," the Gambian paper "The Progressive Newspaper" the Zambian paper "Daily Mail"** and **the Tanzanian paper "Umzalendo."**

(KCNA)

In Response to DPRK SPA Letter

World Public Hits US War Plots in Korea

The letter of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world in connection with the tense situation created of late in the Korean Peninsula has continuously evoked widespread repercussions upon the world public (See page 1, The People's Korea March 17).

☆ ☆

Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, received a reply letter dated April 27 from **Vladimir Bonev, President of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic.**

The reply letter said:

In the name of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic we express full and unconditional support to the efforts of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to remove tension from the Korean Peninsula, ease the situation and create favourable conditions for the achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of the north and south of your country.

We are firmly convinced that the just struggle of the fraternal Korean people for national reunification, independence and peace will certainly be crowned with victory.

Chairman Hwang Jang Yop received a reply letter dated April 28 from **the Chairman of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.**

The reply letter said:

The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has studied your letter with deep attention.

The Korean people are waging a just struggle to exercise their legitimate right to national reunification.

We assure you that Poland will in the future, too, continue to render support to the Korean people in the struggle for peace and reunification.

We extend salute to the Korean people and the south Korean patriots.

We hope that you will register new success in your just struggle for safeguarding peace on the Korean Peninsula and achieving the country's reunification in compliance with the assertions and proposals of the DPRK.

Chairman Hwang Jang Yop received a reply letter from **N. Luvsanchultem, President of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.**

The reply letter said:

The Mongolian People's Republic considers that the peaceful reunification of Korea on a democratic basis can be realised only when the foreign troops completely withdraw from the southern half of Korea and that this will make an important contribution to consolidating peace and security on the Asian Continent.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Mongolian people have always supported and will support the efforts of the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to remove tension on the Korean Peninsula and reunify their country independently and peacefully.

The Standing Committee of the SPA of the DPRK received a reply letter form **Khaled Fahum, President of the Palestine National Council.**

The reply letter said:

The Palestine National Council extends lofty regards to comrades deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

We take this opportunity to express full support to your just and lawful struggle for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

We will make every possible effort to ensure peace in Korea and promote the peaceful reunification of Korea which can be achieved only when the U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea.

Expressing once again our principled stand proceeding from our common aim and interests in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, and the puppet clique headed by the world Zionist Israel, we in conclusion assure you of the active support of our Palestinian Arab people and National Council to your just and lawful struggle.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express noble considerations to comrade deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and tell you that we entertain great admiration for the struggle of the respected and beloved leader Kim Il Sung, your guide, and your Party and your people.

We are convinced that, under the leadership of the great leader Kim Il Sung, your struggle will surely be crowned with victory and the peaceful reunification of your country will be undoubtedly achieved.

The Standing Committee of the SPA of the DPRK received a reply letter from **the Government of the Republic of Burundi.**

The reply letter said:

The Government of the Republic of Burundi expresses concern for the strain created in Korea of late owing to the arms reinforcement in south Korea.

The Government of the Republic of Burundi holds that south Korea should observe the principles of the north-south joint statement dated July 4, 1972.

Those countries which are perpetrating acts of increasing weapons, planes and other military hardware in south Korea hinder the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The United States is these days resorting to threats and new war provocation acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, thus menacing peace in this region.

South Korea must discontinue reinforcing the armed forces and stop all the aggressive machinations in accordance with the north-south joint statement and the UN resolution.

The Government of the Republic of Burundi holds that all the foreign troops present in south Korea under the UN cloak must be withdrawn at once and the armistice agreement be replaced with a peace agreement for the promotion of the reunification of divided Korea.

The Government of the Republic of Burundi bitterly denounces south Korea for creating tension in contravention of the principles of the north-south joint statement.

Chairman Hwang Jang Yop received a reply letter from **El Lashid El Tahir Bakr, President of the People's Assembly of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.**

The reply letter said:

Myself and members of the People's Assembly of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan express deep apprehension, together with you, about the unhappy reality, an outcome of the aggressive acts in south Korea wirepulled by the United States as noted in the letter of your Standing Committee.

The 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly last year called the attention of all member nations so that they may implement the principles of the UN Charter containing the principle of equality among all nations and the right of the nation to self-determination and the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

As noted in the letter of your Standing Committee, we consider that the reckless war provocation manoeuvres committed by the United States in your country are entirely contradictory to these principles.

The United Nations recognized that it should take decisive measures to put an end to the outside interference in Korea and remove all tension.

Therefore, it adopted a resolution calling for the withdrawal of all the foreign troops occupying south Korea under the UN flag and the replacement of the armistice agreement by a peace agreement in order to remove tension and realise peace in Korea.

The People's Assembly of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan resolutely holds that necessary measures for implementing the above-mentioned UN resolution should be taken.

Our People's Assembly vehemently denounces the war provocation manoeuvres of the United States in the Korean Peninsula and, at the same time, calls upon the U.S. Congress to take measures so that the U.S. government may renounce its aggressive policy against Korea.

Our People's Assembly will take measures so that our government, together with the governments of the African and Arab countries and the governments of the peace-loving countries of the world, may expose the plots of the U.S. government in Korea in all international organisations including the United Nations.

Chairman Hwang Jang Yop received a reply letter from **Damantang Kamara, Chairman of the Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Guinea.**

The letter said:

The Guinean Legislative Assembly and the Guinean Government faithful to the line of the Party and the State of the Republic of Guinea and, particularly, to the idea of Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, the supreme leader of the Guinean revolution, express full support for the realization of all the legitimate desire cherished by the glorious Korean people and their revolutionary government.

We are convinced that, under the wise leadership of Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea whose struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism we are following with concern and admiration will surely win a new victory in the struggle for peace and the realization of the country's reunification, without the interference of imperialism.

Chairman Hwang Jang Yop received on May 1 a reply letter from **Jafar Sharif Emami, President of the Iranian Senate.**

The reply letter noted:

In accordance with the national independent policy of Iran worked out on the principle of peaceful co-existence, respect for national independence and sovereignty and non-interference in other country's internal affairs in the international mutual relations and cooperation under the wise guidance of His Majesty Shahanshah Aria Mehr and on the basis of the belief in the principle of national self-determination, the Government and people of the Empire of Iran hope that the desire of the Korean people to achieve the country's reunification in a peaceful way in accordance with the UN principle and resolution will come true.

The Government and people of the Empire of Iran will remain friends of the entire Korean people and ardently hope for the expansion of the relations of cooperation with the Korean people.

Chairman Hwang Jang Yop received a reply letter from **Edgar Faure, President of the National Assembly of the Republic of France.**

The reply letter noted:

The representative of your country in Paris called on me on April 13 and conveyed to me the letter of your Standing Committee to the parliaments of all countries of the world.

I read this letter with deep attention and directed attention to the appeal sent by you for the sake of peace in the world, peace in that part of the world in particular.

Today any nation, I am sure, cannot openly declare it wants war and so, you can win a unanimous approval of that point.

I hope that Korea will be reunified at an early date and the Korean people will restore national harmony and unity of the long divided nation.

I sincerely hope your country will achieve new prosperity and a state of peace needed for the balanced development of the country will come true. (KCNA)

8th Nat'l Juche Seminar Held in Osaka

The 8th National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea was held in Osaka on April 25 in celebration of the 64th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution who founded Kimilsungism, the immortal great Juche idea. The seminar was sponsored by the Working Committee of the National Scientific Seminar formed with the Liaison Council for Japan-Korea Workers' Solidarity and Exchange, the Japan-Korea Academic Exchange Association and the Kansai district "youth society for the study of the Juche idea" as the leading organizations.

The national seminar which was held after meetings for the study of the Juche idea in Tokyo, Osaka, Aomori and various other parts of Japan carried great significance in disseminating the Juche idea throughout Japan and further expanding and developing the activities of all the existing study societies.

Works of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung published in Japanese and foreign languages and documents explaining the Juche idea were on display at the meeting hall pervaded with the attendants' infinite pride and honour of studying the Juche idea, the main ideological trend of our era.

A letter to respected President Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and great thinker and theoretician, was unanimously adopted at the meeting amid the warm applause of the attendants.

The seminar was attended by representatives of "the societies for the study of the works of President Kim Il Sung," "the societies for the study of the Juche idea," "the Korean affairs institutes," "the Japan-Korea friendship societies," "the societies for knowing about Korea" and other organisations, scientists, youth and students and intellectuals from Tokyo and 28 prefectures of Japan, over 600 in all.

Invited to the seminar were the director of the international department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and the chairman of the Osaka prefectural headquarters of Chongryun.

Satogami Ryuhei, director of the secretariat of the Working Committee of the National Scientific Seminar, made an opening address.

He explained why the national seminar was organised in celebration of the 64th birthday of respected President Kim Il Sung. The holding of the national seminar in Osaka is a very honorable and significant event as it is a realization of the long-cherished desire of the people in Osaka to study the Juche idea, he stressed.

He expressed the firm conviction that the national seminar held at a time when the study of the great Juche idea was becoming brisk and, moreover, a new phase opened in the struggle for the cause of Korean reunification under the rays of the Juche idea, would be an important occasion in further intensifying the study of the Juche idea and disseminating it and, at the same time, in unfolding a vigorous struggle in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea from the stand of Juche as Japanese.

The director of the international department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun made a congratulatory speech at the seminar.

Congratulatory speeches were made also by the director of Osaka Women's College who is a member of the Japan-Korea Academic Exchange Association and by a representative of the Liaison Council for Japan-Korea Workers' Solidarity and Exchange.

Messages of greetings to the seminar were read out.

At the seminar Sugihara Shiro, member of the Osaka Japan-Korea Academic Exchange Association and professor of Konan University, gave a special lecture on the subject "The Juche Idea and the Socialist Economic Construction in Korea" and Higashitani Toshio, director of the secretariat of the Osaka Council of the Liaison Council for Japan-Korea Workers' Solidarity and Exchange and chairman of the Osaka Teachers' Union, delivered a main report on the subject "On the Question of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea Which Has Entered a New Stage." Iizuka Toshiyuki, representative of "the liaison council of the Japanese youth society for the study of the Juche idea," made a report on activities on the subject "The Study of the Juche Idea and Its Dissemination and Development in Japan and the Whole World."

Tada Hideto, representative of the Osaka "youth society for the study of the Juche idea," made a report on study on the subject "The Founding of the Juche Idea and Its Modern Historic Significance" and many others also delivered reports on study or made speeches.

The reporters and speakers unanimously emphasized that the Juche idea is a powerful revolutionary idea reflecting the demand of the era of independence fundamentally different from the preceding era and that the Juche idea is a firm guarantee for success in the revolution and construction.

They impressively emphasized that one can enjoy a genuine life only when he studies the Juche idea and advances under the banner of Juche.

They warmly congratulated great President Kim Il Sung on his 64th birthday and wished in humble reverence good health and a long life to the respected President.

Then sub-committee meetings took place.

Reports on study and passionate speeches were made at three sub-committee meetings—"sub-committee meeting on the study of the Juche idea," "sub-committee meeting on the question of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea" and "sub-committee meeting on the Juche idea and the working class movement."

A declaration in the name of the national seminar was adopted amid the thunderous applause of the attendants.

Tsurushima Setsuro, member of the Osaka Japan-Korea Academic Exchange Association and professor of Kansai University, made a closing address at the seminar.

Noting that the national seminar was held on a very grand scale in a sincere atmosphere, he pointed to the character of the seminar. He said:

The character of the seminar is that all the attendants clearly understood that the Juche idea of great President Kim Il Sung has gripped the hearts of the world people who love justice and strive for liberation and is spreading far and wide as the ideological trend of our era.

As clearly shown in the activities of the non-aligned countries, the idea of sovereignty, independence and self-defence is a great force moving the world.

Another character is that a sincere discussion was made on the Juche idea in combination with practical tasks with main emphasis on the task for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

He strongly called upon the entire attendants to carry on more brisk activities for the study of the immortal Juche idea and discharge their duty in the study of the Juche idea and practical activities with the conviction that genuine Korea-Japan friendship can be realized only by actively supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, regarding it as their own struggle.

The seminar closed with "Song of General Kim Il Sung" which the entire attendants sang in chorus carrying the feelings of reverence for the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The seminar was followed by a banquet celebrating the 64th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Choson Univ. Now 20 Yrs. Old

A partial view of Choson University in Tokyo

Choson University became 20 years old on April 10, this year.

A commemorative meeting was held on May 7 in its auditorium.

The meeting was attended by Chairman Han Duk Su of the CSC of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), its vice-Chairmen, responsible functionaries of organizations and business enterprises affiliated with it, and teachers and students of the university.

The meeting was also attended by a scientific and cultural delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Paek Jae Uk, vice-President of Kim Il Sung University.

Following the function, a reception was arranged on May 15 in its dining hall.

Chairman Han Duk Su attended together with over 1,000 guests from 30 countries in Japan.

Among the Japanese guests were 30 college presidents.

Choson University was founded in Tokyo, in April, 1956, one year after Chongryun was organized. Its founding was a fruition of the great plan of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung to bring up Korean youths and children living in Japan as excellent national cadres.

Choson University was authorised by the Tokyo Governor in April 1968. With Choson University founded, Chongryun has a well-organized democratic national education network from kindergartens to a university. It runs a total of 161 regular Korean schools at all levels.

The aim of the education of Choson University is training the students to be excellent national cadres who, infinitely faithful to the leader, devote themselves to the cause of the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the greatest national desire of the Koreans here and the promotion of the friendship with the world progressive peoples, including the Japanese people.

Since its founding, President Kim Il Sung has not only shown the course to be taken by Choson University, the highest institution of the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan, but has extended deep solicitude for its development.

President Kim Il Sung every year sent a large sum of the educational aid funds and scholarships and numerous valuable teaching materials needed for the university education, such as textbooks, special works, zoological, botanical and mineral specimens, national musical instruments and machine tools made in the fatherland.

He bestowed the Order of Kim Il Sung, the highest order of the DPRK on the university in May 1975 and conferred various decorations, doctorate, professorship and assistant professorship on members of the staff.

Thanks to the wise guidance and the warm care of President Kim Il Sung, Choson University has splendidly developed.

Choson University has 6 four-year faculties (literature, history and geography, political economy, foreign languages, science, and engineering), a two-year teachers training department, correspondence and postgraduate courses, and two research institutes.

There are the educational facilities such as the No. 1 and No. 2 school buildings, a library, an auditorium, practical factories and two grounds, and all the necessary service establishments, including a dining hall and eight dormitories, in the large campus.

Over four thousand graduates of the university are working as active cadre functionaries in the organizations under Chongryun.

DPRK Wins 18th Asian Youth Football Games

PYONGYANG, May 11 (KCNA) —The youth football team of our country displayed the honour of Juche Korea by finishing in first place in the 18th Asian Youth Football Championships which was held at the National Stadium in Bangkok between April 20 and May 8, according to a report.

Through the preliminary rounds in pool 3 our team entered the quarter finals to defeat Iraq 4:2 on May 4 and met the south Korean team in the semi-finals on May 6, which was watched by 40,000 spectators.

In this first football match to be played between the north and the south after liberation, our team tightly seized the initiative and launched into a fierce attack, applying the Juche-based football tactics from the very beginning.

After blanking the south Korean team 1:0 our team entered the finals to meet the Iranian rival on the evening of May 8. Our footballers fought a powerful ideology battle, fighting-spirit battle, speed battle and technology battle.

In the championships our team came off the joint title holder with Iran to win the gold cup.

Our footballers were warmly acclaimed and praised by the spectators by giving full play to their high degree of soccer technique and noble moral virtues throughout the championships.

Korea Wins 3 Events

3rd Asian Table Tennis Championships Closes

The Third Asian Table Tennis Championships that opened on May 25 in Pyongyang closed on May 7.

The DPRK won in the women's team, the women's doubles and boys' singles events.

Follow the final placings in singles and doubles:

Women's Doubles

1. Pak Yong Sun, Kim Chang Ae (Korea)
2. Chang Li, Chang Te-ying (China)
3. Edano Tomie, Kuroko Teruko (Japan)

Yokota Sachiko, Shimamoto Mitsuko (Japan)

Boys' Singles

1. Chang Won Hyong (Korea)
2. Wei Ching-sheng (China)
3. Masop Saineng (Thailand)

Lee Chan Keat (Malaysia)

Women's Singles

1. Chang Li (China)
2. Chang Te-ying (China)
3. Pak Yong Sun (Korea)

Ke Hsin-ai (China)

Men's Doubles

1. Kono Mitsuru, Inoue Tetsuo (Japan)
2. Liang Ke-liang, Li Chen-chih (China)
3. Cho Yong Ho, Yun Chol (Korea)

Man Jit Bua, Subhir Phadk (India)

(KCNA)

Leader of People

Treated for First Time As Human Being

One day in March 1946 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung went to a village in the Samsok district to acquaint himself with the progress of agrarian reform. The respected and beloved leader visited the rural committee there. He then called on peasants in their homes to exchange talks with them.

The peasants were exceedingly delighted to see the great leader.

On that day the fatherly leader had a chat with peasants in one of their houses, when he noticed a woman who stood hesitantly in front of the gate, hugging a large cloth-wrapped parcel.

The fatherly leader invited her to come in.

Having greeted the great leader politely, the woman began to open the parcel. In the parcel were delicious boiled potatoes.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **Korean potatoes have a special taste... When we were fighting in the mountains, we dreamed of potatoes at home.** So saying, he himself peeled some, gave the first one to the oldest man, and then gave potatoes one by one to all the peasants present. Lastly, he took one for himself.

That moment, the old man, given the first potato, held it in his hands. Suddenly, he buried his head on the fatherly leader's chest and began to cry loudly.

All through his life, he had been treated like a slave. Now he was treated for the first time as a human being—by no other person than the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung whom all the Korean people held in high esteem. The old man could hardly keep back his emotions.

All those present wiped their tears, with their heads down. The eyes of the leader, too, were dimmed with tears.

This was the dramatic moment when the hearts of the great leader and the people, now melted into one, forgetful of the dark past, gone forever, throbbed powerfully for the bright new life of the future!

After inspecting the landlord's mansion with its scores of rooms, the fatherly leader ordered that all furniture in the mansion be distributed among those people who had been slaves and farm hands until the day before. He took up a writing brush and wrote on a wooden plate the name of the aforesaid old man who had the greatest hardships in the landlord's mansion, and set it up on the gate post of this house. The respected and beloved leader went out into the field and himself drove pegs into the ground and wrote the names of peasants on them. This was the distribution of the most fertile land owned by that landlord to those who had suffered most bitterly as slaves. It was only after all this was done that he bade good bye to the people of this hamlet.

That night the old man and his old wife stood weeping, hugging the gate pillar on which his name was written.

Villagers every night saw the old man crying stroking the peg the fatherly leader had driven in.

He would tell everyone he met: "Since the creation of the world, has there ever been anyone like General Kim Il Sung?"

(THE PYONGYANG TIMES)

Joint Information between WPK & Swiss Progressive Organizations

PYONGYANG, May 13 (KCNA)—A joint information on the visit of the delegation of the Swiss progressive Organizations to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was made public in Pyongyang on the 8th.

The joint information says:

A delegation of the Swiss Progressive Organizations headed by Comrade Eduard Hafner, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Swiss Progressive Organizations, paid a goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea between April 27 and May 8, 1976 upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

During the visit, talks were held between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the delegation of the Swiss Progressive Organizations.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere and an identity of view was reached on the questions discussed.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the consolidation and development of the friendship and solidarity between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Swiss Progressive Organizations and the Tessin Independent Socialist Party on the basis of independence and proletarian internationalism and manifested the desire to continue to strengthen mutual support and encouragement in the future in accomplishing the common cause.

The delegation of the Swiss Progressive Organizations paid high tribute to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people for having converted their country into a developed socialist industrial state in a brief span of time, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, surmounting all the obstacles and difficulties, by holding fast to the independent stand and creative stand in the revolution and construction under the uplifted banner of the immortal Juche idea founded by him.

The delegation of the Swiss Progressive Organizations strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialists stop at once the "two Koreas" scheme and the manoeuvres to start a new war in Korea, unconditionally withdraw their aggression troops from south Korea in accordance with the U.N. resolution and accept the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique give up fascist terrorism and unconditionally release the illegally arrested and detained democratic figures, youths and students.

The delegation of the Swiss Progressive Organizations held that the reunification of Korea must be achieved in accordance with the three principles and five-point proposition of national reunification put forward by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and expressed the determination to vigorously conduct a solidarity movement supporting the struggle of the Korean people for reunifying the country in an independent and peaceful way by enhancing role of the Swiss Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea expressed firm solidarity with the Swiss Progressive Organizations and the Tessin Independent Socialist Party which are waging a struggle for the democratic right and vital interests of the Swiss working masses and for socialism, firmly adhering to independence.

The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea highly appreciated the efforts bent by the Swiss Progressive Organizations and the Tessin Independent Socialist Party against the imperialist allied forces of the United States, West Europe and Japan and for solidarity with the international communist and working-class movements and the national liberation movement in the international sphere.

Both sides stressed that the socialist countries and the world working class, the non-aligned countries and the national liberation forces, and all other revolutionary forces of the world should strengthen unity and vigorously wage the anti-imperialist struggle with united strength.

Both sides extended support to and solidarity with the working class and working people of the capitalist countries in Europe and other parts of the world in the struggle against oppression and exploitation by capital and for democratic freedom and socialism and with all the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the national liberation, independence and the country's independent development.

'Kimilsungism Is Pointing to Road For Peoples to Follow'

—Voices of Foreign Students of Juche—

The world revolutionary friends are holding in succession seminars on the immortal classic works of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and making a firm determination to study his immortal classic works more deeply and embody them.

Work on 30th Anniv. of WPK

The members of the "group for the study of the great Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Latin American students studying in Europe, who had a seminar on "On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea." (published on Oct. 9, 1975) expressed:

"In the report the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung formulated the philosophical principle of the Juche idea and its profound content and the position and role of man in the struggle for remaking nature and society and clarified with lucidity the purpose and tasks of the ideological revolution, the essence of the technical revolution and the most important goals of the cultural revolution.

"The report of the great leader is a weapon of struggle for the fighting people, which inspires them with greatest courage and conviction of victory and is a terrible declaration of fear and death for the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

"The report of the great leader powerfully encourages the struggle of the peoples of the third world countries fighting for liberation, independence and socialism under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

"We fully support the new revolutionary policies set forth in the report of the great leader and will deeply study them to embody them in the revolutionary practice."

The youths and students of Guinea-Bissau stressed:

"The world revolutionary people find their way of struggle in the great Juche idea, taking it as their powerful ideological weapon and looking up to Comrade Kim Il Sung as the leader of the world revolution.

"We will study the immortal revolutionary ideas of the great leader and learn from his noblest virtues and emulate the valuable experiences of the brave Korean brothers thereby firmly preparing ourselves politically to stand always in the van of the revolution and construction of new Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands.

"And we will become the staunch defenders and executors of the great revolutionary ideas of the great leader and will fight always side by side with the brothers of Korea for achieving the reunification of Korea on the basis of the policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country advanced by the great leader.

"We reverentially wish good health and a long life to the great leader for realizing the cause of national reunification and achieving the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution and for leading to a new victory the world revolutionary people advancing under the banner of Juche."

Students of the Juche idea, the Italians uphold the works of President Kim Il Sung when they shout "Long live the great leader President Kim Il Sung."

Work on Non-Alignment Movement

A member of "the group for study of the Juche idea" of Benin students studying in Guinea spoke at a seminar on "The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times" (Published on Dec. 16, 1975):

The DPRK's participation in the non-alignment movement is of great significance.

I had no proper understanding of the non-alignment movement before. Studying this classic work of the great leader, I perfectly grasped that the non-alignment movement is a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times.

The members of "the group for study of the history of revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Africa and "the group for study of the Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in West Africa held a joint seminar on the immortal classic work of the great leader.

Addressing the seminar, members of the groups said that the DPRK's admission to the non-alignment movement is a common victory of the countries of the new-emerging forces, an important event in the development of this movement and a heavy blow at the imperialists.

The head of the former study group said that this work of the great leader President Kim Il Sung is a historic document of weighty importance in the development of the non-alignment movement.

For the victory of the non-alignment movement the countries of the new emerging forces should unite politically and closely cooperate with each other economically and intensify the anti-imperialist struggle as taught by the great leader, he added.

The head of the latter study group underscored the significance of building an independent national economy under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence in the development of the non-alignment movement. In order to achieve self-support in economy, it is necessary, first of all, to rely on our own efforts as taught by the great leader, he noted.

Saying that "Kimilsungism is pointing to the road for the peoples to follow", he shouted at the top of his voice "Long live Kimilsungism!"

The attendants of the seminar declared that the great leader's historic work "The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times" is a classic document giving a profound scientific and theoretical exposition of the non-alignment movement and a historic document which serves as a programmatic guideline to be held fast to by the non-alignment movement and resolved to study and grasp its profound idea more deeply.

This work is widely introduced by publications of non-aligned countries and a number of other countries of the world.

Up to this date since its publication the work was carried by publications of Algeria, Yugoslavia, Syria, Benin, Pakistan, Zambia, Egypt, India, Norway, Panama, Canada, the United States and many other countries of the world and it was printed in pamphlet form in Finland, Togoland, Ghana and other countries.

In an introduction to the work the Indian daily "Indian Express"said:

Great President Kim Il Sung is the world's brilliant and outstanding leader. He is energetically pushing ahead the non-alignment movement today when the struggle for freeing peoples from exploitation has become a trend of the world.

Carrying the work, the Pakistan paper "Magrabi Pakistan" said in an introduction that the historic work made public by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is of very weighty importance in strengthening and developing the non-alignment movement.

It continued:

Last year the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was admitted to the non-alignment movement as its full member despite the desperate manoeuvres of the reactionaries. This fully demonstrated the justness and vitality of the independent foreign policy of the Government of the DPRK led by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and proved that no force could impair the authority of the DPRK on the international arena.

Staff of a foreign publishing house discuss the question relating to the publication of the classic works authored by President Kim Il Sung.

Tour of Our Socialist Homeland

Panmunjom Tells Korea Must Become One

(6)

A Korean press delegation from Japan, made a two-month visit to the DPRK from Nov. 4 to Dec. 26 last year.

The following is the last article....Ed.

* * *

We drove to Panmunjom on Dec. 16, 1975 to see the Military Demarcation Line separating northern and southern halves along the 38th Parallel. This place is well known as the place where the US imperialist aggressors had to sign a truce accord with the Korean People's Army after three years of fiercely-fought battles.

It ended the long-standing myth about the "mightiness" of US imperialism for the first time. Its vulnerability was again confirmed when it signed a formal letter of apology to the DPRK Government for the illegal intrusion of its armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the DPRK territorial waters.

Tribunal Trying US Crimes

As the site of the Korean Military Armistice Commission meetings, Panmunjom has been a place for a tribunal indicting the unwarranted acts of aggression committed by the US imperialists to the world audience. It is just south of Kaesong City, an ancient capital studded with many historic remnants. The road from the city to the KMAC site with Mt. Songak between leads to Seoul. On the top of Mt. Janam of the city of Kaesong we had a fine view of Mt. Samgak of Seoul whose sight excited us very much.

President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people who enabled us to visit our socialist fatherland as a press delegation, had specifically remarked:

"We cannot simply contemplate the miserable plight of our south Korean compatriots with folded arms and we can never bequeath a divided country to our descendants. As long as this wretched situation continues in which the country and the nation are divided and our compatriots, blood brothers and sisters, are subjected to all sorts of racial insults and ill treatment by the foreign aggressors, no Korean Communist or conscientious Korean nationalist can say that he has fulfilled his duty."

Korea is several thousand miles away from the US Mainland and has never attacked it. Nevertheless, the US imperialist aggressor troops came across the Pacific Ocean to invade the Land of Morning Calm and is still now the occupying power in south Korea, while devastating the land in the Korean War. Their presence is entirely unwanted as the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings the Korean people are now subject to. They are making frantic efforts to provoke a new war of thermonuclear proportions.

A certain officer of the KPA acted as a guide for our press delegation during our stay in the area. We were first led to the building which houses the KMAC and then to the place where the ceasefire agreement was signed. What struck us most was the politico-ideological superiority with which the KPA and the Korean people defeated the US armed forces, though outnumbered: they outmaneuvered the American brasshats and drove back them southward.

The KPA officer's briefing inflated our pride of being led by our respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of our homeland. We felt a burning hatred for the US imperialists who stand in our way for reunification.

We were told that when forced to start talks on truce, the US imperialists had first insisted on establishing a ceasefire line somewhere north of the Chongchong River or along the Pyongyang-Wonsan line. The Korean people and the KPA, our guide continued, had rejected such plan, determined to retain all the northern territory. Finally, the present Military Demarcation Line was worked out.

The US imperialists had opposed the construction of any edifice where the truce agreement was to be signed, afraid that it would remain as an historic evidence of their miserable defeat. The building was built up in a matter of five days by the Korean people and the KPA.

Abuse of UN Flag

From the KMAC building we proceeded to the joint security area, accompanied by our guide. We were shown our KPA outposts and those of the enemy. Our second-hand knowledge obtained through films or photos became first-hand knowledge. Around the enemy outposts were numerous GI's wearing helmets bearing the words "M.P." and south Korean puppet troops, mercenaries.

Tension gripped us and animosity flared to those who were obstructing the just struggle of the Korean people with the use of naked armed force. We stared them out of countenance, the enemy dividing our land for 30 years and victimizing the south Korean masses in particular. They were there under the signboard of the UN as unwanted and unwelcome "guests."

When guided to the KMAC meeting hall, we found a UN flag placed on the desk on the side of the US imperialists. The UN flag was abused by them in their aggressive acts not only in Korea but also in other parts of the world. Whatever the original purposes the UN flag may symbolize, there is no denying that it has served the US imperialist aggressors as an all-purpose political weapon.

It must be remembered that they could no longer conceal or justify their aggressive conduct with the UN flag. In the last 438 KMAC meetings here, the KPA side produced all the available physical evidences proving the criminal acts conducted by the enemy in violation of the armistice agreement.

Each time they were faced with such exposure—for example, the "Pueblo" incident and the "EC-121" case—they expressed apology and pledged not to repeat the crime. During the last year along, however, they committed a total of 25,400 truce violations.

Despite their impasse at the UN organization, the US imperialists still refuse to quit our homeland. Under these circumstances, it will be inevitable for them to be subjected to the determined punishment by the Korean people in due course of time.

We renewed our resolve to expel the enemy from our land and reunify our country by all means, leaving the conference table which had the dividing line. Rang in our ears groans of the south Korean people, their cries for democracy and reunification.

The U.S. military presence in south Korea is the main obstacle to Korea's reunification. Photo shows GI's along the MDL.

Striking Contrast

We went to the Panmun Pavilion where we saw a wonderful north and a maltreated south—a striking contrast in our land. In the northern territory new farming preparations were briskly under way, following harvesting a bumper crop, while in the southern territory the scene was terrific and revolting. We saw only the waste land as far as our eye reached.

Long ago, people inhabited such area but were evacuated by the US imperialists lest that they should be attracted by the brilliant reality in the north. The enemy built a "freedom village" as a showpiece of "American democracy" and southern "prosperity." It is now a wasteland, a potent sign of what south Korea is now, occupied by the US imperialists and ruled by their puppets Pak Jung Hi clique.

Our stay in our homeland gave us most valuable first-hand knowledge of the unrivaled wisdom and lofty serve-the-people spirit in person of our great leader President Kim Il Sung, displayed in guiding the grand struggle for revolution and construction. We were brought home to the undisputed marvellous achievements in our homeland reputed throughout the world as "a model of socialism," "the land of miracles" and the "home of Juche."

We also got a stunning information of the state of affairs in the south and we shared our determination to strive hardest for the earliest independent and peaceful reunification of our fatherland. Only the ways and means propounded by President Kim Il Sung, we realized again, are the most effective and most reasonable ones of accomplishing the reunification cause.

(Concluded)

News in Brief

Apr. 29

An agreement on trade and payments between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Democratic Cambodia was signed in Phnom Penh.

May. 2

The Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe of the DPRK headed by Kim Dong Il arrived in Heisinki on a visit to Finland at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Finland.

May. 3

Comrade Chong Jun Gi, vice-Premier of the Administration Council, received the 23rd home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan.

An agreement on cooperation in radio and television broadcasting between the Central Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK and "Voice of Revolution" of the People's Republic of Benin was signed in Cotonou, Benin.

May. 4

Kimasi Matwiku Basaula, Ambassador of the Republic of Zaire to the DPRK, left Pyongyang by plane at the recall of his country.

A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of the DPRK headed by Kim Hung Won, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWY, left Pyongyang by air to attend the 9th Congress of the Hungarian Union of Young Communists.

The "Ruda Hvesda" football team and men's and women's volleyball team of Czechoslovakia which had been on a visit to the DPRK left Pyongyang by air.

Rakotofiriga Crescent Solohery, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Malagasy to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Chon Jin Sik, Director of the Korean Industrial Company Ltd., Li Sang Bu, General Manager, and Kim Yong Jo, Business Department Director of the Korean Special Products Company, Ltd., and Yun Hung, vice-Director of the Korean Haeyang Pharmaceutical Company, Ltd. under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) flew into Pyongyang.

The Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries arranged a film show at the Chollima House of Culture in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 55th anniversar y of the founding of the Romanian Communist Party.

May. 6

A government delegation of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic headed by Mohamed Salem Ould Salek Secretary of State in charge of Information of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Premier of the Administration Council, received and had a friendly conversation with R.K. Jerath, Ambassador of the Republic of India to the DPRK, who paid a farewell call on him prior to going home at the recall of his government.

Akakpo Ahianyo Ananikuma, Ambassador of the Republic of Togo to the DPRK, arranged a banquet at the Okryu Hall in Pyongyang on the 16th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Togo.

The Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries arranged a photo exhibition and film show at the Chollima House of Culture on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

May 7

A delegation of Zambian economic workers headed by K.C. Chibale, deputy Secretary in Charge of Economic Affairs of the Headquarters of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, a Malaysian National Soccer Selection headed by Ahmad Sabki Jahidin, Secretary General of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports of Malaysia, and W. Rosenberg, Assistant Professor of Canterbury University of New Zealand and Secretary of the New Zealand-Democratic People's Republic of Korea Association, arrived in Pyongyang.

Soviet Ambassador to the DPRK G. A. Kriulin arranged a cocktail party at his embassy on the 31st anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

(KCNA)

Fascist Trial of Kim Dae Jung And 17 Others Staged

The fascist trial staged by the Pak Jung Hi gang of murderers at the puppet Seoul district criminal court on May 4 against Kim Dae Jung and others involved in the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" was frustrated due to the strong protests of the "defendants" and lawyers, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

It was the first trial of 18 personages involved in the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" prosecuted by the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits on charges of violation of "emergency measures No.9," a draconic suppressive law.

At the trial, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique once again saliently revealed their heinous intention to inflict on groundless charges harsh penalties upon the figures of various circles who demanded democratization of south Korean society.

According to reports, the fascist bandits threw a tight cordon inside and outside the puppet court with the mobilisation of over 200 policemen and plain-clothesmen, "closed all the gates of the court" and prohibited the families of those detained and others from entering the court in an attempt to evade the denunciation and protest of personages of different circles against their plot to impose penalties upon the "defendants" on groundless charges.

The gangsters locked up the "defendants" in a "separate room" of the puppet court almost three hours before the start of the trial and "questioned" them at the trial, their hands handcuffed.

When the fascist hangmen started "questioning," one of the "defendants" determinedly refused the trial, saying: "I don't want to be tried at the court where my family is not present."

Then the lawyers protested against the scoundrels. They pointed out that the families of the detained were not allowed to attend and the trial opened "under the strict watch of those from the search organ" with the compound of the court closed, and demanded that such fascist steps be withdrawn.

When the "chief judge" tried to deceive the lawyers, saying that he would "improve the conditions from next trial," the lawyers reiterated the unjustness of the fascist steps and expressed their resolute stand declaring that "if the trial goes on under such conditions, the defence counsel will walk out."

In the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" Kim Dae Jung and others demanded the abolition of the murderous "emergency measures," the release of the detained figures and resignation of traitor Pak Jung Hi. It was an expression of their will to achieve the democratization of south Korean society. It goes without saying that this can by no means be a crime nor can it be the target of arrest.

Nevertheless, the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits, afraid of their influence upon the people of all strata in south Korea, arrested them on groundless charges to stifle the anti-fascist, democratic forces in their infancy and totally wipe out the opposition forces. They brought against them "charges" of having "misled public opinion" and "plotted an uprising" with the backing of "outside forces" and referred them to prosecution on charges of violation of the unheard-of harsh fascist suppressive order "emergency measures No.9".

The gangsters have put these figures to all manner of persecution in prison.

According to the Japanese "Jiji" News Service, Kim Dae Jung is detained in a "solitary cell with its two adjoining cells" remaining vacant to prevent him from any contact with anybody and he is "not allowed to go outside to have an exercise" or to have "any contact with outside." He is not allowed to meet with his family. He "demanded several times a meeting with a lawyer but in vain." He is harshly persecuted, "denied even physical exercise." Therefore, up to these days he was unaware of the fact that he himself and those involved in the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" were indicted.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist gangsters thus brought those whom they had persecuted in solitary cells before the trial and attempted to try them in the absence of their families and impose harsh penalties upon them on faked-up charges.

At the trial Kim Dae Jung "gave vent to his pent-up grievances and indignation" shouting: "I will not give in."

The families of the detained and personages on May 4 in Seoul sealed their mouths with black tape in a strong protest against Pak clique's attempt to "silence the people".

Release Democrats! Kim's Trial Illegal

The miscarriage of the trial held by the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang on May 4 against Kim Dae Jung and others involved in the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" is a logical result of the criminal act of the fascist hangmen who, invoking notorious "emergency measures No.9," are arresting, imprisoning, torturing and inflicting penalties upon south Korean people and democratic figures who demand the democratization of society and national reunification.

Commenting on this fascist tyranny, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) on May 7 says:

The fascist trial without precedent in the world stripped naked the sanguinary nature of the Pak Jung Hi clique, human butchers, who are running wild to prolong their remaining days by brandishing bayonets, outraged the people at home and abroad to raise higher voice of hatred and indignation and once again shed a revealing light on the illegality of the trial of those involved in the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation."

The commentary further says:

The bestiality of the south Korean puppets in putting in the stocks south Korean people demanding human rights and democracy, imprisoning them and holding a mediaeval dark trial against them is a vicious challenge to the entire Korean people, intolerable insult to the world people and a naked violation of democracy and humanitarianism.

The Pak Jung Hi clique's scheme to inflict penalties upon those involved in the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" is death-bed frenzy to maintain the tottering "revitalised dictatorial system" by dampening the ever mounting anti-"government" sentiments, blocking the massive advance of the people of all strata and stamping out all the democratic and patriotic elements in south Korea.

Noting that the Pak Jung Hi clique are ruthlessly trampling underfoot human rights and democracy, the vital demand of the people, binding them hand and foot, and have turned the whole of south Korea into a terrorridden military prison in pursuance of their personal power and pleasure, the commentary brands them as the hideous butchers of the people and a pack of wicked traitors.

With no frenzied bayonet-brandishing or desperation can the Pak Jung Hi clique break the indomitable fighting spirit of the south Korean people to destroy the citadel of the "revitalised dictatorship" and build democracy on its grave.

The Pak Jung Hi clique's fascist repression will only invite the bitter indignation and protest of the people at home and abroad and land themselves in a more inextricable fix.

The Pak Jung Hi clique's fascist rampage is a clear indication that their doom is drawing near.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique must stop at once the trial of those involved in the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation", release them unconditionally and discontinue without delay all the persecution and suppression of the south Korean people.

If they refuse to comply with this demand of the people to the end, they will certainly meet a miserable end.

(KCNA)

Korean Christians in US Issue Appeal

The "Korean Christian Scholars Association" in the United States held a meeting in Chicago on April 10 and made public a statement appealing to the Korean residents in the United States to denounce the fascist tyranny of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and actively support and encourage the south Korean people's righteous struggle, according to a foreign press report.

The statement roundly exposed and denounced the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi traitors hell bent on suppressing and strangulating the democratic rights of the people and freedom of speech and demanded the immediate release of those detained on charges of involvement in the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" and all other patriotic people of south Korea.

Pointing to the crime of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in unreasonably discharging more than 500 teachers from universities and colleges of south Korea, the statement strongly demanded the reinstatement of the expelled teachers.

Demanding the abolition of the fascist "revitalised system" and the resignation of the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors, the statement called upon all the Korean residents in the United States to actively support and encourage the south Korean people's struggle for the democratization of society.

Meanwhile, the chairman of this association sent a letter to the Korean residents in the United States on April 23, calling upon them to launch a struggle in active support of the statement.

The scheme of the fascist hangmen to punish the "defendants" by resorting to threat and force was frustrated and the trial was suspended.

On May 4 Japanese newspapers exposed that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique were seeking a foul political aim through the trial.

The newspaper "Tokyo Shimbun" noted that the trial "has a strong political colouring" and exposed that the aim pursued by the Pak Jung Hi clique "through the trial is to stamp out the domestic anti-government forces and terrify those students and Christians who criticize the government."

Another Japanese newspaper "Yomiuri Shimbun" flailed the fascist bandits, noting that they "restricted the news coverage of the first trial."

Kissinger's Trip to Africa Fails

Rodong Sinmun on May 10 in a commentary says that Kissinger, disguising himself as a "friend" of the African people and "supporter" of their liberation cause, craftily resorted to deception, fraudulence, stratagem, threat and blackmail in an attempt to boost up sharply falling prestige of the United States in Africa, bring the countries of this continent to their knees and turn the African situation in favour of the United States.

Kissinger disclosed his crafty nature as a mouthpiece of U.S. imperialism and servant of U.S. imperialist monopoly capital, the commentary notes, and stresses: The whole course of this rascal's African junket showed in all clarity that U.S. imperialism, the bulwark of modern colonialism, is the dangerous enemy trying to block the African people's independence, progress and prosperity and impose the noose of subjugation again upon them.

The commentary goes on:

The important aim of Kissinger's African tour was to weaken the revolutionary forces of Africa and deflect the African countries from the road of anti-imperialism and independence and its immediate purpose was to save the racist regime crumbling in South Africa.

Kissinger who set his dirty foot on the soil of Africa on a mission of opening a new phase in the U.S. imperialists' policy of African aggression, did his level best to make it appear as if there were change in the U.S. policy toward the African Continent. But he fully disclosed the true colors of U.S. imperialism as the strangler of the African people's national-liberation struggle and their cause of independence and sovereignty.

Pointing out that Kissinger vociferously talked about the U.S. "aid" to African countries, the commentary says: No matter what toga the U.S. imperialists may wear to disguise themselves, the aggressive and predatory nature of their "aid" will never change.

The commentary denounces Kissinger for having cunningly tried to create a confusion in Africa and disintegrate the anti-imperialist front from within.

Kissinger, cold-shouldered from the moment of his setting foot on African soil, could not realise his intention, the commentary remarks, and emphasizes:

Kissinger's African tour resulted only in heightening the vigilance of the African people against neo-colonialism and hardening their determination to fight against subjugation of all forms.

The African people did not tolerate the neo-colonialist trick of U.S. imperialism but demonstrated their firm resolve to fight to the end for liquidating imperialism, colonialism and racism in Africa and achieving the complete liberation and independent development of their continent.

This is an expression of the unshakable will of the African people living in the era of independence.

With no tactics can U.S. imperialism shake the determination of the African people. It is bound to be chased out of the African Continent.

(KCNA)

The Zimbabwe guerrillas on the march

Smith Clique Must Stop Military Operation against Zimbabwe

Rodong Sinmun May 8, in a commentary denouncing the Smith racist clique's "large-scale mobilization of armed forces" against the Zimbabwe people and patriots, brands it as a desperate act disclosing the vicious racist nature of the Smith clique.

The commentary says:

The military operation of the Smith clique for "searching and wiping out" the Zimbabwe patriots is a most outrageous attack on the Zimbabwe people's national sovereignty and right to existence and an unscrupulous provocation against the African people struggling for the complete liberation of their continent and the world progressive people supporting and encouraging the just struggle of the African people.

The barbarous act committed by the Smith racists against the Zimbabwe people is backed and encouraged by the imperialist reactionaries, the U.S. imperialists in particular.

As shown by the African tour of U.S. State Secretary Kissinger, though the U.S. imperialists pretend in words to be sympathetic with the liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe people, they in actual deeds are helping the Smith racists and continuously encouraging and instigating them to the racist barbarity and craftily scheming to maintain the racist regime in Rhodesia.

Originally, both the imperialists and the racists are aggressors and plunderers. Today the racists in southern Africa are playing the role of the "special detachment" of imperialism and serving it as its cat's-paw in defending its colonialist concessions.

The commentary stresses:

With no crafty appeasement and deception or open armed attack can the Smith racists call a halt to the patriotic struggle of the Zimbabwe people.

Like imperialism, racism is a survival of the old age, a dirt disgracing the era of independence and is bound to be buried finally. No matter how wild the racists may run, they cannot stem the powerful current of the era of independence.

Africa belongs to the African people. The imperialists, colonialists and racists are bound to be chased out of it.

(KCNA)

U.S. Aircraft's Provocation Against DPRK Ship

Rodong Sinmun on May 7 assails the U.S. military aircraft's provocation against our trading ship "Mangyongbong," branding it as a premeditated and deliberate hostile act against our country.

According to a report, when the trading ship "Mangyongbong" of our country sailing for Japan reached a point 41 degrees 32 minutes north latitude, 135 degrees 6 minutes east longitude in the East Sea at 13 hours 5 minutes May 6, a U.S. military plane "RP 157-325" suddenly appeared and circled in the sky 100 metres above the ship several times, repeatedly committing provocative acts.

In an article a Rodong Sinmun commentator stigmatizes the provocation perpetrated by the U.S. military plane against the ship of our country in the high seas in open violation of publicly recognized international law as an intolerable crime coiling up tension in Korea and bringing the situation to a dangerous phase.

The article says:

The piratic act of the U.S. military plane against our ship "Mangyongbong" is a product of the U.S. imperialists' reckless manoeuvres to invent a pretext for the provocation of a new war in Korea.

It is closely linked with the military acts committed in south Korea by the U.S. imperialists for the provocation of a new war against our Republic.

The ship "Mangyongbong" is a passenger and trading ship of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which regularly plies between our country and Japan to ensure the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan and trade between Korea and Japan; it is a peaceable ship contributing to realising the ardent desire of Korean citizens in Japan and strengthening friendship and intercourse between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

The vicious provocation of the U.S. imperialists' military plane against the ship "Mangyongbong" on a peaceful service is an act deliberately obstructing friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Japanese peoples and a dangerous military adventure which may cause an unexpected consequence.

The article emphasizes:

We are closely watching with heightened vigilance the ever more undisguised military provocations of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The U.S. imperialists must apologize to the Government of our Republic for their provocation against our ship "Mangyongbong" and give assurances that they will not repeat such act, but get out of south Korea without delay, taking along all their lethal weapons and armed forces of aggression.

If the U.S. imperialists persist in reckless military provocations against the Korean people in defiance of the repeated warnings of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people, they will be held wholly responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.

Minju Choson and Pyongyang Sinmun also carry commentators' articles vehemently denouncing the U.S. imperialists' deliberate military provocation designed to heighten tension.

(KCNA)

S. Korean Junket of Gayler Aimed at New War

Commander of the U.S. Forces in the Pacific Gayler showed up in south Korea on the evening of May 3, according to a report from Seoul.

After flying into south Korea with heinous aggressive designs, this rascal was closeted with the puppet defence minister next day over "defence" and other matters of "common concern."

He reportedly continued war confabs and inspected units of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea during his stay ending May 6.

This junket of the war-thirsty element is an extension of the ever more intensified criminal manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism in south Korea in its madcap acceleration of the preparations for starting a new war.

It should be recalled that the Deputy Assistant Secretary in Charge of East Asia of the U.S. Defence Department turned up in south Korea on April 30 and had war confabs with the stooges and gadded about, giving out powder smell.

The intrusion of warmaniac Gayler into south Korea is a war junket for a spot inspection as one in charge of a new war of aggression in Korea.

This is one more concrete indication of the ever more undisguised new war provocation manoeuvres of the beasts.

But these manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists who are running about with bloodshot eyes for aggression and war provocation, challenging the desire of the people and the demand of the times, will only arouse bitterer indignation within and without and deepen their own crisis.

Press Comments

Military Collusion Between Israel and South Africa

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) on April 20 carries a commentary headlined "The Military Collusion between the Two Racist Cliques on Their Last Legs."

Recalling that Vorster and Rabin at the end of a criminal huddle agreed on setting up the "Israel-South Africa joint ministerial council" and Israel decided to deliver weapons to South Africa, the commentary says:

The military confab held by the South African racists and the Israeli Zionists is a virulent challenge and grave menace to the African people who are fighting to wipe out imperialism, colonialism and racism and achieve the complete liberation of the continent and to the just cause of the Arab people to retake the occupied Arab territories and restore the national rights of the Palestinian people.

The commentary continues:

The South African racists and the Israeli Zionists are further tightening the military collusion. This is a desperate effort and anachronistic act to seek a way out of the blind alley into which they have been thrown by the powerful liberation struggle of the African and Arab peoples.

The chief aim of Vorster's Israeli junket was to form a "joint front" with Israel to fight the African and Arab peoples. This shows what a reckless stage their military collusion aimed at arresting the national liberation struggle of the African and Arab peoples has reached.

The racists of South Africa and Israel can behave so arrogantly only with the support and patronage of the U.S. imperialists, the commentary says, and continues:

The U.S. imperialists are working desperately to split African and Arab countries and destroy them one by one and, at the same time, putting up their faithful stooges to prop up their colonial ruling system rapidly crumbling in these areas and bring again these African and Arab countries under their domination.

The military huddle between the South African racists and the Israeli Zionists was held under this aggressive plan and back-stage wirepulling of the U.S. imperialists.

The commentary stresses:

It is an irresistible trend of the times that imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and racism are going to ruin and the liberation struggle of the peoples is triumphing.

If the U.S. imperialists, the South African racists and the Israeli Zionists persist in their manoeuvres of aggression and interference against the African and Arab peoples, this will only further deepen their isolation and precipitate their own destruction.

16th Anniv. of Togo's Independence

Rodong Sinmun on April 27 dedicates an article to the 16th anniversary of the independence of Togo, extending warm felicitations to its friendly people.

Noting that the Togolese people, under the correct leadership of President Gnassingbe Eyadema, are vigorously struggling to defend the country's sovereignty and develop the national economy and national culture, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the article highly appreciates it.

It continues:

The Togolese Government pursues a foreign policy of non-alignment, opposes imperialism, colonialism and racism and fully supports the African peoples in their national liberation struggle.

The Togolese Government and people actively support our people's just struggle for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of south Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The Togolese Government is carrying on brisk activities in support of the fair policy of our Party and Government for national reunification and the just cause of our people at the United Nations and other international bodies.

The severance of diplomatic relations with the south Korean puppets on the part of the Togolese Government on September 17, 1974, was an expression of firm support and encouragement for our people's just cause.

This support and encouragement of the Togolese Government and people is a great inspiration to our people.

Our people are very happy to have such a close friend as the Togolese people on the African Continent.

The Korean people will as ever actively strive to further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Togolese people, heartily wishing the latter greater successes in their struggle for achieving the independent development of the country, declares the article.

12th Anniv. of Tanzania's Founding

Rodong Sinmun on April 26 in an article dedicated to the 12th anniversary of the founding of the United Republic of Tanzania extends warm felicitations to the friendly Tanzanian people.

The article says that the founding of the United Republic of Tanzania was an event of great significance in the history of Tanzania. With its founding, the article adds, the Tanzanian people became able to wage a vigorous struggle with united force against imperialism and colonialism and for the independent development of the country.

The United Republic of Tanzania stands on the side of the people who are fighting for the cause of justice, pursuing a non-alignment policy externally, and its international position is rising day by day.

The Tanzanian Government and people, the article stresses, actively support the struggle of the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the international bodies including the United Nations.

In February Tanzania took a step of breaking off her trade relations with the south Korean puppet clique. This just step of Tanzania was a manifestation of the support and encouragement of her people to the just struggle of the Korean people to drive the U.S. troops out of south Korea and reunify the country independently. This inspired our people.

Our people sincerely wish the Tanzanian people greater success in their struggle for the prosperity of the country. (KCNA)

PaK Jung Hi — S. Korea's 'Supreme Prison Guard'

Biography

Fifteen years have elapsed since the May 16, 1961 coup d'etat by Pak Jung Hi-led military junta, the wire-puller of which was indisputably the American CIA. The military take-over held in check the surging south Korean movement forward to the reunification of the divided country touched off by the April 19 popular uprising in the previous year.

Korea has suffered the national tragedy of territorial division for more than 30 years even after her liberation from the Japanese imperialists' 36-year-long colonial rule.

President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, said as follow:

"The present rulers who form the south Korean puppet regime today are traitors who in the past, like all their predecessors, betrayed the country and the people. While we Communists were waging 15 years of bloody struggle against Japanese imperialism, with weapons in our hands, for the freedom and independence of the country, the present south Korean rulers swore their allegiance to the Japanese 'Emperor' and perpetrated barbarities by brutally suppressing and slaughtering those revolutionaries and other patriots who rose in the anti-Japanese struggle. They are militaristic gangsters who, after the surrender of Japanese imperialism, changed their master and became faithful lackeys of the U.S. imperialists, men who usurped power in a crooked way with the backing of the U.S. imperialists."

As a military dictator under the patronage of the U.S., Pak Jung Hi has enforced an unheard-of terror rule. With the fascistic "yushin (revitalization) system" set up, south Korea has been converted into a huge prison.

This former Japanese lieutenant Okamoto Minoru is worse than his predecessor Syngman Rhee; he reigns as "supreme prison guard." At the instigation of the U.S., he paved the way for Japan's reinvasion into south Korea and is now doing everything in his power to create "two Koreas" in an attempt to stay in puppet presidency forever.

The southern half of the peninsula is turning into a dual colony of the U.S. and Japan. Korea is on the verge of the permanent division. In order to put an end to the present abnormal state, it is necessary to overthrow Pak's fascist regime and establish a democratic government.

Below, a brief history of Pak Jung Hi:

Pak Jung Hi appeared in public as a paranoid dictator from behind the curtain after the military takeover.

Lieut. Okamoto

The thread that runs through the life of Pak Jung Hi, U.S. puppet president of south Korea, is treason. It is seen even in the three names he has assumed during his career. His correct Korean name is Pak Jung Hi; when he became a lieutenant in the Japanese army in 1945 he changed his name to the Japanese "Okamoto Minoru;" and, in order to make things easier for his American associates, he insisted in the early 1960's that he be referred to as Chung-Hee Park.

Pak Jung Hi was born on September 3, 1917 in North Kyongsang Province in south-eastern Korea. He was the youngest son of Pak Song Bin, a peasant who had collaborated with the Japanese, during a peasant uprising and had been named headman of Nyongwol county. Pak Jung Hi attended a normal school in Taegu and graduated in 1937, at which time he became a teacher at the Mungyong Primary School in his home province.

In 1940 he applied to and was accepted as a cadet in the Manchukuo Military Academy, a training school for Japanese officers in Manchuria, a Japanese colony since 1931. He was so anxious to be accepted at the school that he cut his finger and wrote a pledge to "His Majesty the Emperor" of Japan in his blood. He was one of only 12 Koreans at the school, most of his classmates being Japanese, Chinese, and White Russians. But he proved himself to be an outstanding student and in 1942 was graduated and sent for further training to the Japanese Imperial Military Academy in Japan.

After his graduation from there in April 1944, he was sent as a sub-lieutenant to fight with the Japanese army in Manchuria, against the Chinese and Korean communists and other anti-imperialists. In July 1945, one month before the end of the Pacific War, he was promoted to full lieutenant and company commander. After the Japanese surrender in August 1945, Pak was sent from China to Korea aboard a U.S. ship.

CIA Agent

Upon returning to Korea, Pak went into seclusion until the fall of 1946, when he infiltrated the south Korean Workers' Party, a progressive force which wanted to unify Korea under a socialist government. He either did this as an agent of U.S. intelligence; it is clear from his later actions that he never accepted the Party's goals or ideology. In September 1946, he entered the "Military Academy of the National Defense Garrison" in south Korea, and graduated in December 1946 as a captain. He was assigned to the 8th regiment, based in Chunchon, near the 38th parallel in central Korea, as an operations staff officer.

In November 1947 he was promoted to the operations staff of the south Korean puppet army headquarters. In early 1948 he became an instructor at the military academy. All Pak's advancement in the military took place when the puppet army was under the command of U.S. officers. Pak's rapid rise in the army was complemented by his advantageous marriage to Ryuk Yong Su in 1948 (in 1974 shot and killed by a sniper). Ryuk Yong Su was the daughter of a pro-Japanese feudal noble and had been an employee of a U.S. military officer.

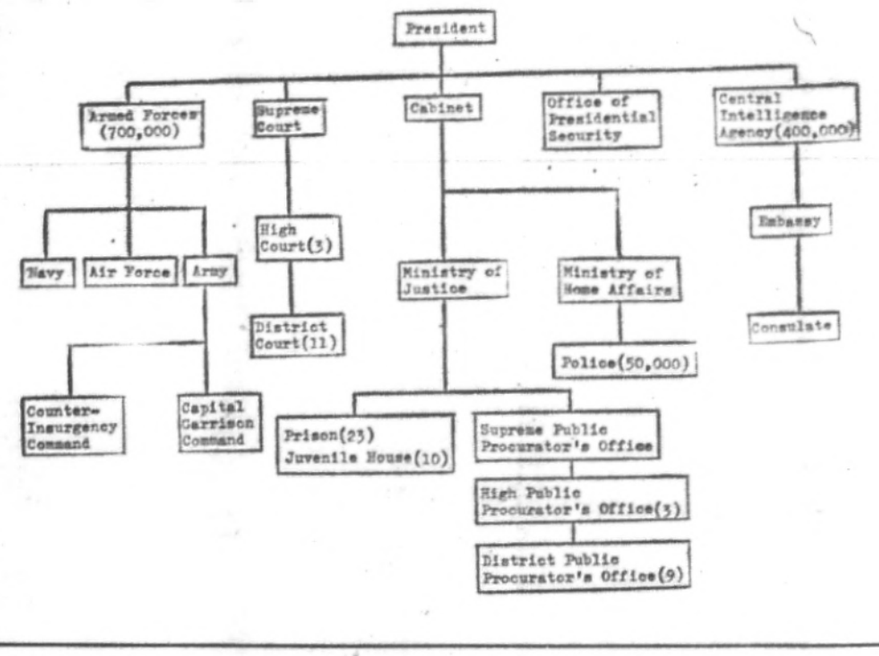
One of the crucial episodes in the life of Pak Jung Hi took place in October 1948. In that month a revolt took place in the puppet army, specifically in the 14th regiment stationed in Ryosu and Sunchon, south-western Korea. The revolt was led by progressive officers and enlisted men who had been ordered to put down a popular uprising on Cheju Island in protest against the separate election of May 1948. This separate election (for south Korea only) was called by Syngman Rhee to keep himself, his clique, and U.S. imperialism in power in south Korea. It violated the deep aspirations of masses of Koreans for the unity of their country, north and south, and signalled the intention of the forces of imperialism to keep the country permanently divided.

The army mutiny was joined by the 6th regiment in Masan and the 4th regiment in Kwangju, also in the far south of Korea. The revolt was quickly put down, and 72 officers were arrested. Among them was Pak Jung Hi, named as the "prime mover" of the rebellion. But strangely enough, the trial of the 72 ended with 71 officers receiving sentences ranging from 15 years at penal servitude to death, and one officer, Pak Jung Hi, being given a discharge from the army. This had happened because Pak had provided the south Korean government with the names of members of the south Korean Workers' Party within the armed forces.

His information not only led to the imprisonment and death of 71 high-ranking officers, but to similar fates for 650 lower-ranking officers and 1,000 enlisted men. And most important, his testimony ensured that the opposition to the pro-imperialist regime of Syngman Rhee would remain weak and without a base in the armed forces. Pak informed on his fellow officers either to save his own skin or because he had been working for U.S. intelligence services all along. The latter explanation seems more likely, due to his subsequent rapid rise within the armed forces, his life long pattern of siding with whoever seems to be the strongest, and his connections with U.S. intelligence through his wife.

The south Korean military junta harshly suppresses the students' demonstration for democracy.

Ruling Apparatus



Okamoto Minoru, encircled, namely Pak Jung Hi, in the Japan's army cadet school, wrote in blood that he would remain loyal to the Japanese emperor

May 16 Coup d'Etat

Pak was allowed to join the army reserve after his "trial" and was called to active duty as a major when the Korean War began in 1950. He was head of the first section of the army intelligence corps, and in September 1950 he became a lieutenant-colonel. Then he became, in succession, chief of special task corps, chief of staff of a division, and chief of an army artillery corps. The U.S. sent Pak to the U.S. Army Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma in 1954, and when he returned to Korea he became head of the south Korean artillery school. By November 1954, he was a brigadier general and in May 1955 he became commander of the 5th division of the south Korean army. In March 1957, Pak became assistant commander of the 6th army corps, and after his promotion to major general in March 1958 was named chief of staff of the first army command, then commander of the 6th military district (June 1959), and commander of the Pusan logistics base (January 1960).

During the late 1950's the struggle of the south Korean people against the regime of Syngman Rhee intensified, and with students and youth in the leadership of the rebellion, he was overthrown on April 19, 1960. Chang Myon took over the "government." He tried to introduce some half-hearted reforms, but his regime was just as corrupt as Rhee's and he was unable to suppress the growing sentiment towards dialogue with the north. Pak Jung Hi began to see the handwriting on the wall, and with his penchant for being "on the winning side," he tried to position himself, undoubtedly with U.S. help, to take advantage of the restlessness within the military.

In July 1960, he was transferred from Pusan in the far south to become commander of the first military district, then assistant commander of the second army, both posts being in the north of south Korea, near Seoul, the seat of power. On May 1, 1961, he was transferred to "ROK" army headquarters in Seoul, and on May 16, 1961, took over the "government" by a coup d'etat. The U.S. government made loud noises about how democracy had been violated, but the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency knew what was going on. Allen Dulles said in a BBC interview on May 3, 1964 that the most successful activity of the CIA abroad during his term of office was the south Korean "military coup."

Immediately after the coup, 23 political parties, 238 social organizations, and more than 900 press organs were disbanded. Thousands were arrested and detained. Two members of the United Socialist Party, which called for reunification of Korea, as well as many other progressive minded people, were killed. The Korean Central Intelligence Agency was set up under the direction of Kim Jong Pil, the husband of a niece of Pak Jung Hi, and south Korea became even more of a police state than it was under Syngman Rhee.

Paranoid Dictator

Pak soon set about restoring relations with Japan, the renewal of ties with his old masters being one of his great ambitions. The opposition to renewal of economic ties with Japan was fierce and Pak declared "martial law" to suppress demonstrations against the "south Korea-Japan treaty" of 1965. Japan along with the U.S. exercises control over the south Korean economy today. The total capital inductions from Japan amounted 2,300 million dollars including 500 million dollar "property claims" as of the end of 1975, ranking the top of the total foreign capital investments there. All of this is the fruit of the 1965 treaty.

Scrapping the north-south joint statement for national reunification inked by Pyongyang and Seoul on July 4, 1972, Pak Jung Hi set up the dictatorial "yushin (revitalization) system" under the proclamation of "extraordinary martial law" in addition to "state of emergency." It was designed to indefinitely perpetuate Pak's authoritarian rule over south Korea, and to fix the division. As a result, the dialogue came to the present standstill.

He called in his June 23, 1973 statement for the separate admission of north and south Korea to the United Nations as "two Koreas", and last year Seoul unilaterally applied for the UN membership, but it was rejected.

Other aspects of life in south Korea under the fascist dictator Pak Jung Hi: the paranoid "anti-communism" under the notorious "anti-communist law" and "national security law," the frantic clamour of the "unification by prevailing over communism," the establishment of "war-time mobilization system" following the enactment of the "war-time laws," the repeated south Korea-U.S. joint war exercises in a simulated attack on the north, the eager appeal to the continuation of over 40,000 U.S. troops on the south Korean soil, the proposal, January 18, 1974, for the conclusion of the "non-aggression pact" between north and south on the basis of the "status quo" of territorial disintegrity, the sending of 50,000 troops plus 10,000 other personnel to fight for the U.S. in Vietnam, the large scale arrests of Pak's opponents including opposition leaders and their trial, the abduction of former opposition presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung from Japan, the harsh crackdown upon campus, the fabrications of "spyring cases", Pak's favouring of landlords over peasants in agricultural policy, the starvation wages in industry, the endemic prostitution, the export of man-power for the purpose of getting foreign currencies and the all-pervading corruption.

All these aspects are the results of Pak Jung Hi's 15-year-long draconian dictatorship.

Fascist Trials in Review

Printed here are the records of fascist trials staged by the Pak Jung Hi clique from March, 1974 to May, 1976:

1974

* **March 2:** Chang Jun Ha and Paek Ki Wan, democratic personages, were sentenced to prison terms of 15 years and 12 years, respectively. Five progressive students of Yonse University were also sentenced to prison terms ranging from 5 years up to 7 years.
* **April 17:** Five members of the Democratic Reunification Party were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 10 years up to 12 years on charges of the violation of the so-called "emergency decree."
* **July 26:** Kwon Ho Gyong, a clergy, was sentenced to prison terms of 17 years and "forfeiture of civil rights" for 15 years; Kim Dong Won, a missionary, to prison terms of 15 years and "forfeiture of civil rights" for the same period on charges of the violation of the "emergency decree." Three students, including a student of Theological College, were sentenced to prison terms up to 10 years on the same charges.
* **August 27:** Capital punishment was demanded for a revolutionary; life imprisonment for two revolutionaries; 15 years' penal servitude for five revolutionaries in connection with a "spyring case."
* **October 10:** Author Li Ho Il and other four personages were sentenced to 7 years' prison terms on charges of the involvement in the so-called "men of culture's spyring case."
* **November 3:** Kim Sung Ho, a student from Japan who studied at Seoul University, was sentenced to 12 years' penal servitude and "forfeiture of civil rights" for the same period on charges of the violation of the "national security law" and the "anti-communist law."

1975

* **March 25:** Kim Chol U, a Korean in Japan, was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude on charges of "industrial spy".
* **April 8:** Thirty-two revolutionaries and patriots were sentenced to death or penal servitude in connection with the so-called "Ulrungdo spyring case." Eight persons, including So Do Won and To Rye Jong, were sentenced to death; 29 persons, including Li Chol and Lyu In Dae, to prison terms ranging from 12 years up to life imprisonment in connection with the so-called "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" and the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party."
* **May 27:** Choe Chol Gyo, a Korean in Japan, was sentenced to death; his brothers to prison terms ranging from 7 years up to 15 years. Chae Su Jong, a woman revolutionary, was sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude.
* **August 19:** Chi Hak Sun, a bishop, was sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude.
* **September 12:** Five years' penal servitude was demanded for Kim Dae Jung, a former opposition presidential candidate, and for Ryang Il Dong, president of the Democratic Reunification Party, on charges of the violation of the so-called "election law."
* **November 4:** Lyu Yon Sik, a student from Japan, was sentenced to life imprisonment on charges of "espionage activities for north Korea."
* **December 2:** Ten years' prison terms and "forfeiture of civil rights" were demanded for Sim Ji Yon, a student; prison terms ranging from 1 year and 6 months up to 8 years for other 19 students involved in the so-called "Myongdong Cathedral case."

1976

* **February 6:** Li Dong Hyon, a Korean in Japan, was sentenced to life imprisonment on charges of "spying."
* **February 10:** Chin Du Hyon, a Korean in Japan, Pak Ki Lae and Kim Tae Lyol were sentenced to death; other 5 persons to prison terms up to 10 years in connection with the so-called "spyring case based in Japan."
* **March 18:** Pak Pong Sun and Kim Duk Yong were sentenced to death; 4 other patriots to prison terms up to 15 years on charges of "spying."
* **April 27:** Kim Dal Nam, a Korean in Japan, was sentenced to death.
* **April 29:** Kim O Ja and Paek Ok Kwang, the students from Japan, were sentenced to death on charges of involvement in the so-called "campus spyring case."
* **May 1:** Kim Chol Hyon, a student from Japan, was sentenced to death on charges of the involvement in the so-called "campus spyring case."

Western Press Scorns Seoul 'Regime'

Follow the excerpts from the Western press comments on south Korea placed under Pak Jung Hi's authoritarian rule:

South Korea's Most Dangerous Man

The Washington Post, Mar. 19, 1976:

A dangerous man is on the loose in South Korea one who threatens to provoke internal upheaval and to cost his country the support of its leading foreign ally. Indeed, given the ruthless centralization of power in Seoul, this man is in a position to do more damage to Korea's stability and security than any other figure. He is, of course, South Korean President Park Chung Hee.

The other day a dozen of so brave Koreans gathered in a church in Seoul to read a "declaration of democracy and national salvation." They asked President Park to resign so that democracy could be restored. The group included his old nemesis Kim Dae Jung and leaders of South Korea's Christian community. Arrested promptly, they are evidently to be charged with plotting to overthrow the government. If convicted, they could be executed—eight other Korean political challengers were executed last year. The arrests are described as the last gasp of the political opposition. This does not mean that political opposition will end but that it will be forced underground. President Park offers no alternative.

Park's Coup Aimed to Perpetuate His Iron Grip on Power

The New York Times Magazine (Sunday edition), May 1973:

On Oct. 17, 1972, he (Park) suspended major portions of the Constitution his own Government had written in 1962. He dissolved the National Assembly, banned all political activity, closed the country's 81 colleges and universities for six weeks and initiated complete media censorship. Subsequently, in a referendum held on Nov. 22 without free discussion and under martial law, he forced through a new Constitution which reduced all democratic institutions to a sham.

Park's coup was totally unjustified by any internal or external condition. It was essentially designed to eliminate criticism and opposition and lengthen indefinitely Park's iron grip on the Government. Some 175 constitutional changes strip the South Korean people of human and civil rights and establish a complete and so far as a constitution can make it so, permanent dictatorship.

No Sign of Democracy, Unjustified Repression

The Times in London, Aug. 12, 1974:

During the past six months President Park, who apparently fears that his government will be overthrown by a popular uprising, has systematically erased the last vestiges of democracy in Korea to repress any form of criticism.

Using the bogey of North Korea as a pretext to suppress demands for restoration of democratic rights, the regime has issued emergency decrees which threaten anyone who criticizes the President or his self-imposed constitution with death or imprisonment. Thousands of dissident students, intellectuals and Christian leaders have been arrested and President Park's political opponents have been brought before secret military tribunals on what appear to be questionable charges that they attempted to assist a communist-inspired uprising this year.

The Government attempts to justify its actions on two specious grounds. Mr. Bang Hyun Lim, special adviser to President Park, claims that it is unfair to measure Korea against Western democratic institutions, reiterating the Government's shrill warning against the danger of a communist attack.

However, senior officer who commands the 38,000 American troops stationed in Korea, says that military activity in North Korea does not justify President Park's claim.

At the same time the Government maintains that Korea cannot afford liberal democratic institutions until her economy has been built up.

South Korea's Sordid Spooks

Newsweek, Oct. 8, 1973:

Eight weeks ago, south Korean opposition leader-in-exile Kim Dae Jung was snatched from a Tokyo hotel, blindfolded and beaten, and spirited back to Korea—where he has been under virtual house arrest ever since. His kidnapers have never been caught, but they are widely believed to have been members of the powerful and dreaded Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

The agency regularly blackmails businessmen, rigs student elections, turns churchmen against each other, strong-arms politicians and tells journalists what to print. Its agents are ensconced in banks, labor unions, corporations, the military—and every ministry of the south Korean Government. Most student leaders are now on the KCIA payroll, and in the countryside, Koreans say that one person in ten is a police informer.... All this serves to keep an insecure dictator—President Park Chung Hee—in power.

It has also enlarged its international activities abroad; pressuring Koreans overseas and occasionally "lifting" Park's critics, like Kim, back to Korea for "trial." Indeed, perhaps its most notorious operation was the abduction of seventeen allegedly anti-Park Koreans from Germany in 1967—a feat accomplished through a series of lies, threats and tricks.

To get what it wants, the KCIA employs everything from providing free sex to easy loans. When it fails to get its way, it simply arrests and tortures suspects. Usually, the agency starts its maneuvers by offering a bribe, moving on to "persuasion" over tea in a comfortable hotel if the subject is argumentative. Those who resist these blandishments may be dragged from their homes in the middle of the night and taken to a "hotel" in the So Bingo section of Seoul. There they are stripped, put into oversize, blood-stained fatigues, interrogated endlessly and tortured with lighted cigarettes. "A favorite KCIA torture," says one Korean, "is a form of Genghis Khan cooking. They hang you upside down and run a flame on you from below, until you promise anything."

S. Korea Japan's Bordello

Time, Jun. 4, 1973:

Between 1971 and 1972, the number of Japanese visitors to Korea more than doubled, reaching 190,000; this year Seoul officials expect more than 500,000, about 70% of them in all-male tour groups. Last year Japanese tourism was worth 58 million dollars; in 1973 the figure is expected to reach 120 million dollars. The major reason: many Japanese males have come to believe that the Korean kisaeng are more accomplished (and quite a bit cheaper) than the ladies patrolling the Ginza back home.

A typical party begins when the kisaeng, each bearing a numbered tag, flutter into a banquet room filled with an equal number of Japanese males. Matching their numbers to those borne by the guests the giggling girls kneel and begin serving food and drinks. A band plays, but the guests never quite enter into the party spirit. Instead, after an hour or so of eating and nervous fidgeting by the guests, the kisaeng leave, change swiftly into bell-bottoms or miniskirts, then lead their partners to line of cabs and off to a hotel. Sighed an exiting visitor: "Ah, what a night, and you say this all costs only $120? Nothing like this can happen back home so cheaply."

The growing emphasis on tourism is backed at high government levels—including President Chung Hee Park. Some south Koreans, however, are disturbed by the fact that their country seems to be turning into Japan's bordello.

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